

EXHIBIT A



R'S

Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

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an arch 2: to form into an arch-shaped course
HIEP (an arch-villain) 2: a deliberate and often forced
adv — arch-ness n
F: OE arce, fr. LL arch- & L
fr. Ok arch-, archi-, fr. archein
rule, archos ruler) 1: chief
fully embodying the qual-

b form [ME archē, fr. OF &
ches- archus, fr. Ok archēs,
rch)
Ok archē beginning] : hav-
ing (endarch)
m [Gk archaios, fr. archaias
: primitive (Archaeopteryx)

me\ n (1973) : the study of
-je\ n [F archéologie, fr. LL
uologia, fr. archaios- + -logia
material remains (as fossil
human life and activities 2
QUITIES — archaeo-logical
call-ly \kələglə adv — ar-

fr. archae- + Gk pteryx
EATHER) (1859) : a primitive
earliest period of Europe with

que, fr. Gk archaios, fr. ar-
istics of the language of the
uses 2: of, relating to, or
ative time : ANTIQUATED (~
earlier period; specif: typical

ge syn see OLD — archa-
i

at resembles a smile and is

archaismus, fr. Gk archaios-
haic diction or style 2: an
is a practice or custom) that
ist \-ast\ n — archaistic
-kē, -iz, -ik, -ib
LL: OF archangele, fr. LL
-angelos angel) (12c) 1: a
ce CELESTIAL HIERARCHY —

E archiepiscop, fr. LL archiepi-
episkopos bishop — more at
an ecclesiastical province or
sh-epi- \-epikrī\ n
deken, fr. OE ariadiacan, fr.

fr. Ok archi- + diakonos
: duty of assisting a diocesan
rative work — arch-dea-con-

he district or residence of an
n, pl -cesses \-dī-sə-sēz, -sēz,
if an archbishop — arch-di-

iduc, fr. archiduc) (1665)
y

lern. of archiduc archduke,
idow of an archduke 2: a
il to that of an archduke
fr. MF archeduché, fr.

territory of an archduke or

che- arch- + duc duke) (ca.
ce of the imperial family of

ik archaias) (ca. 1879) : of,
Precambrian era or the old-
AN — Archean n

ned in, or covered with an
of or relating to an arch-

: archegonia
ss, fern, horsetail, or club

LL, fr. Gk archegonos origi-
tion; akin to Gk gignesthai
the flask-shaped female sex
ms.

550) : a principal enemy

] (1877) : the cavity of the
-ik\ adj (1872) : of, rela-
al history; also: relating to
see GEOLOGIC TIME table —

arius, alter. of arcarius, fr.
e at ARROW) (13c) 1: one
RIUS

mail East Indian fish (Tox-

ng them with drops of wa-

rious related fish of similar

archery \ärch-(ə)rē\ n (15c) 1: the art, practice, or skill of shooting with bow and arrow 2: an archer's weapons 3: a body of archers
arche-sporti-um \är-ki-spōr-tēm, -spōr-\ n, pl -sports \-pōt\ (NL, fr.
arche- (as in archegonium) + -sportun (fr. spore spore) (1882) : the
cell or group of cells from which spore mother cells develop — archi-
spori-al \är-ki-spōr-ēal, -spōr-\ adj
archetype \är-ki-ätyp\ n [LL archetypum, fr. Ok archetypon, fr. neut. of
archetypos archetypal, fr. archein + typos type] (1605) 1: the original
pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representa-
tions or copies; PROTOTYPE; also: a perfect example 2: IDEA 1a 3
: an inherited idea or mode of thought in the psychology of C. G. Jung
that is derived from the experience of the race and is present in the
unconscious of the individual — archetypal \är-ki-ti-pal\ also ar-
chety-pi-cal \-tip-i-kal\ adj — archetypal-ly \-pō-tēl\ adv
archiflend \-ärch'-fēnd\ (1667) : a chief fiend; esp: SATAN
archi- or arch- prefix [F or L; Fr. L. fr. Gr. — more at ARCH-] 1
: chief; principal (archiblast) 2: primitive; original; primary
archi-carp \är-ki-kärp\ n (ca. 1887) : the female sex organ in ascomy-
cetous fungi consisting usu. of a filamentous trichogynus and a basal
fertile ascogonium
archidi-oc-onal \är-ki-di-äk-ən-äl\ adj [LL archidiaconus archdeacon] (15c)
: of or relating to an archdeacon
archi-epi-co-pal \är-kē-sə-pis-kā-pal\ adj [ML archiepiscopalis, fr. LL
archiepiscopus archbishop — more at ARCHBISHOP] (1611) : of or relat-
ing to an archbishop — archi-epi-co-pal-ly \-pō-tēl\ adv — archi-
epi-co-pate \-pōt, -pāt\ n
archi-vär-chol\ n [ME orchell] (15c) 1: a violet dye obtained from
lichens (genera Roccella and Lecanora) 2: a lichen that yields archil
archi-mandrite \är-ka-'māndrīt\ n [LL archimandritas, fr. LGk archi-
mandritēs, fr. Gk archi- + LGk mandra monastery, fr. Gk, fold, pen] (1591)
: a dignitary in an Eastern church ranking below a bishop;
specif: the superior of a large monastery or group of monasteries
Archimede-s' screw \är-ki-mēdēz\ n [Archimedes] (ca. 1864) : a
device made of a tube bent spirally
around an axis or of a broad-
threaded screw encased by a cylin-
der and used to raise water
archi-pe-lagie \är-ki-pə-'läj-ik,
-är-cha-\ adj (1841) 1: of, relating to,
or located in an archipelago
archi-pe-la-go \är-ki-'pel-ä-gō,
-är-cha-\ n, pl -goes or -goe [Archipe-
lago Aegean sea, fr. It Archipago,
lit., chief sea, fr. archi- (fr. L archi-
+ Gk pelagon sea — more at FLAKE] (1589) 1: an expanse of water
with many scattered islands 2: a group of islands
archi-tec \är-ka-'tek\ n [MF architecte, fr. L architectus, fr. Gk ar-
chitekton master builder, fr. archi- + tekton builder, carpenter — more
at TECHNICAL] (1563) 1: one who designs buildings and advises in
their construction 2: one who plans and achieves a difficult objective
(the great of the military victory — Time)
archi-tec-to-nic \är-ka-'tek-nik\ adj [L architectonicus, fr. Gk ar-
chitektonikos, fr. architekton] (1643) 1: of, relating to, or according
with the principles of architecture: ARCHITECTURAL 2: having an
organized and unified structure or concept that suggests an architec-
tural design — archi-tec-to-ni-ally \-nēlēl\ adv
archi-tec-ton-ic \är-ka-'tek-nik\ n pl but sing or pl in constr, also ar-chi-tec-
tonic \är-ka-'tek-nik\ 1: the science of architecture 2 a: the unifying
structural design of something b: the system of structure
archi-tec-tur-al \är-ka-'tek-chä-räl, -äkshärl\ adj (1762) 1: of, relating to,
or conforming to the rules of architecture 2: having or con-
ceived of as having a single unified overall design, form, or structure —
archi-tec-tur-al-ly \äkshäl\ adv
archi-tec-ture \är-ka-'tek-chü-rə\ n [MF, fr. Olt, fr. archi- + raw beam, fr. L
trabs — more at THORP] (1563) 1: the lowest division of an entabla-
ture resting in classical architecture immediately on the capital of the
column — see ENTABLATURE illustration 2: the molding around a
rectangular opening (as a door)
archi-val \är-ki-val\ adj (ca. 1828) : relating to, contained in, or consti-
tuting archives
archive \är-ki-vē\ n [F or L; Fr. L. fr. archivum, fr. Gk archelon govern-
ment house (in pl. official documents), fr. archē rule, government —
more at ARCH-) (1603) : a place in which public records or historical
documents are preserved; also: the material preserved — often used in
pl.
archive vt archived; archiv-ing (ca. 1934) : to file or collect (as records
or documents) in or as if in an archive
archi-vist \är-ka-'vist, -kēt\ n (1753) : a person in charge of archives
archi-volt \är-ka-'volt\ n [It archivolto, fr. ML archivolum] (ca. 1731)
: an ornamental molding around an arch corresponding to an archi-
trave
archon \är-kōn, -kōn\ n [L, fr. Gk archōn, fr. prp. of archein] (1579) 1
: a chief magistrate in ancient Athens 2: presiding officer
arch-priest \ärch'-priést\ n (14c) : a priest of preeminent rank
arch-way \ärch-wä\ n (1802) : a way or passage under an arch; also
: an arch over a passage
-archy \ärch-kē, in a few words also ar-kē\ n comb form, pl -archies [ME
-archie, fr. MF, fr. L -archia, fr. Ok, fr. archein to rule — more at
ARCH-) : rule; government (squirearchy)
arc lamp (1882) : an electric lamp that produces light by an arc made
when a current passes between two incandescent electrodes surrounded
by gas — called also arc light
arc-o \är-ō\ adv or adj [It, fr. arco bow, fr. L arcus] (1806) : with the
bow — usu. used as a direction in music for players of stringed instru-
ments; compare PIZZICATO

arc-se-cant \ärk'-sē-kant, -kānt\ n (ca. 1961) : the inverse function to
the secant (if y is the secant of θ , then θ is the ~ of y)

arc-sine \är-sin\ n (ca. 1909) : the inverse function to the sine (if y is the
sine of θ , then θ is the ~ of y)

arc-tan-gen \-tan-jent\ n (ca. 1909) : the inverse function to the tan-
gent (if y is the tangent of θ , then θ is the ~ of y)

arc-tic \ärk-tik, -ärk-tik\ adj [ME arctic, fr. L arcticus, fr. Gk arktikos, fr.
arktos bear, Ursus Major, north; akin to L ursus bear] (14c) 1: often cap
: of or relating to the region around the north pole to approximately
65° N 2 a: bitter cold: FRIGID b: cold in temper or mood (an ~
smile) — arc-ti-cally \-tē-kalē\ adj

arc-tic \ärk-tik, -ärk-tik\ n (1867) : a rubber overshoe reaching to the
ankle or above

arc-tic char \ (1902) : a char (Salvelinus alpinus) esp. of arctic lakes and
streams of No. America

arc-tic circle n, often cap A&C (1622) : the parallel of latitude that is
approximately 66°, degrees north of the equator and that circum-
scribes the northern frigid zone

arc-tic fox (1772) : a small fox (Alopex lagopus) of the arctic regions
arc-tic tern \ (1844) : a tern (Sterns paradisea) that breeds in arctic
regions and migrates to southern Africa and So. America

Arcti-us \ärk'-yūs\ n [L, fr. Gr. Arktouros, lit., bear watcher] : a
giant fixed star of the first magnitude in Boötes

arcuate \ärk'-yoo-wat, -wät\ adj [ML arcuatus, pp. of arcuare to bend like
a bow, fr. arcus bow] (1626) : curved like a bow (an ~ cloud) (an ~
view of a leaf) — arc-ate-ly \-tē-ätlē\ adv

ard \är\ adj, also ar\är\ n suffix [ME, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to
OHG -hart (in personal names such as Gerhart Gerard), OE heard
hard] : one that is characterized by performing some action, possessing
some quality, or being associated with some thing esp. conspicuously
or excessively (braggart) (dullard) (pollard)

ard-eb \är-deb\ n [Ar ardabb, irabb] (1836) : any of numerous Egyptian
units of capacity; esp: the customs unit equal to 5.44 imperial or
5,619 U.S. bushels or 198.0 liters

ard-ent \är'-nt\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L ardent-, ardens, pp. of ardere] (14c)
1: characterized by warmth of feeling (typically expressed in
eager zealous support or activity 2: FIERY, HOT (an ~ sun) 3: SHIN-
ING, GLOWING (~ eyes) syn see IMPASSIONED — ard-ent-ly \-n-sēl\ n —
ard-ent-ly \-n-sēl\ adv

ardent spirits n pl (1833) : strong distilled liquors

ard-or \är-där\ n [ME ardour, fr. MF & L MF, fr. L ardor, fr. ardere to
burn; akin to OHG esse forge, L ardus dry] (14c) 1 a: an often
restless or transitory warmth of feeling (the sudden ~s of youth) b
: extreme vigor or energy: INTENSITY c: ZEAL LOYALTY 2: strong or
burning heat syn PASSION

ard-dour chiefly Brit war of ARDOR

ard-ou-s \är'-ü-s\ adj [L arduus high, steep, difficult; akin to ON
örtihig high, steep] (1538) 1 a: hard to accomplish or achieve: DIFFI-
CULT (years of ~ training) b: marked by great labor or effort

: STRENUOUS (a life of ~ toil — A. C. Cole) 2: hard to climb: STEEP

syn see HARD — ard-ou-sly \-ü-sēlē\ adv — ard-ou-sness n

are \är\ n, OE earun; akin to ON eru, erum are, OE is] pres 2d sing
or pres part BE

are \är\ n, \är\ n, \är\ n [F, fr. L area] (ca. 1819) — see METRIC SYSTEM
table

area \är-ä, -är-, -ä-rē-ä\ n [L, piece of level ground, threshing floor, fr.
ärē to be dry; akin to L ardor] (1538) 1: a level piece of ground 2
: the surface included within a set of lines; specif: the number of unit
squares equal in measure to the surface — see METRIC SYSTEM table,
WEIGHT table 3: AREAWAY (went down the steps into the ~ of a house —
James Joyce) 4: a particular extent of space or surface or one serving
a special function 5: the scope of a concept, operation, or activity

: FIELD (the whole ~ of foreign policy) 6: a part of the cerebral cortex
having a particular function — are-al \-äl\ adj — are-ally \-älēl\ adv

area code n (1964) : a 3-digit number that identifies each telephone
service area in a country (as the U.S. or Canada)

area-way \är-ä-, -är-, -ä-rē-ä\ n (1899) : an open space affording
access, air, and light to a basement

area-ka \är'-é-ka, -är'-ka\ n [NL, fr. Pg, fr. Malay aiekka] (1510)
: any of several tropical Asian palms (Areca) (used generally); esp
: BETEL PALM

areo-cille \är'-rek-ä-jēn\ n [ISV areco + -ile] (1899) : a toxic

parasymathomimetic alkaloid C₁₇H₂₁NO, that is used as a veterinary

anthelmintic and occurs naturally in betel nuts

area-na \är'-é-na\ n [L arena, arena, sandy place] (1510) 1: an
area in a Roman amphitheater for gladiatorial combat 2 a: an
enclosed area used for public entertainment b: a building for training
an arena 3: a sphere of interest, activity, or competition (the
political ~)

are-na-ceous \är'-ä-nä-shos\ adj [L arenaceus, fr. arena] (1666) 1:
resembling, made of, or containing sand or sandy particles 2: growing
in sandy places

arena theater n (1943) : a theater in which the stage is located in the
center of the auditorium — called also theater-in-the-round

are-ne-olous \är'-ä-nik-ä-lös\ adj [L arena + E -i- + -olous] (ca.
1851) : living, burrowing, or growing in sand

aren't \ärn't, \är-nt\ 1: are not 2: am not — used in questions

are-o-cen-tric \är'-ä-sen-trik\ adj [Gk Areios of Ares, fr. Arēs] (1877)

: having or relating to the planet Mars as a center

are-o-la \är'-ä-lä\ n, pl -las \är'-ä-läz\ or -las [NL, fr. L, small open space,
dim. of area] (1664) : a small area between things or about something;
esp: a colored ring (as about the nipple, vesicle, or a pustule) — are-
olar \är'-ä-lär\ adj — are-o-late \-ät\ adj

are-o-le \är'-ä-lēl\ n (ca. 1934) : a small pit or cavity

Are-o-pag-ite \är'-ä-päg-ä-jit, -gäit\ n (14c) : a member of the Areopag-
us — Are-o-pag-ite \är'-ä-päg-ä-jit\ adj

\about \ä kitten, F table \är\ further \ä\ ash \ä\ ace \ä\ cot, cart
\out \ä\ chin \ä\ bet \ä\ easy \ä\ go \ä\ hit \ä\ ice \ä\ job
\sing \ä\ go \ä\ law \ä\ boy \ä\ thin \ä\ the \ä\ foot \ä\ foot
\yet \ä\ vision \ä\ k, \ä\ c, \ä\ w, \ä\ see Guide to Pronunciation